The biographical sketch of a famous person who has died is never a difficult work for the clever columnists of the traditional press: "Died on such and such a date, born on another, educated here or there, became known in one way or another and dropped out of the news because of such and such... may he rest in peace... with his death the people have lost this or that but probably they have also gained because the deceased had his 'bad' points... condolences to his relatives and followers in his work..." Mission accomplished.

For this kind of journalist, for example, "Kwame Nkrumah died on April 27, 1972, in Bucharest, victim of an incurable disease" this
is how the word cancer is avoided). “He was born in 1909 in Nkroful, Ghana’s western region, into a family of the Nzima tribal group. His education began in Achimota and was completed at the University of Lincoln, Pennsylvania. He was associated with the Pan-African movement between 1937 and 1945, along with DuBois, George Padmore, Kenyatta, Azikiwe and others. He was general secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) between 1947 and 1949 and then founded the Convention People’s Party (CPP). He launched a campaign of positive action against the British administration which sent him to prison in 1950. But his party won the elections and set him free from James Fort prison at noon on February 12, 1951. The British governor called on him to form a “self-government” until, on March 6, 1957, the colony of the Gold Coast changed its name to the Independent Dominion of Ghana, with Kwame Nkrumah as prime minister.”

It is very possible that our columnist would add other “details” about Ghana and Nkrumah after that March 6, and would bring the account of events to its climax with the military coup of February 24, 1966, which overthrew the Ghanian president. Perhaps adjectives with a different coloring would be used, depending on the case, to refer to the personality of the deceased, to his domestic and foreign policy, to his books.

The biographical note will be published, the readers will be informed so they can buy a sufficiently distinguished book for their libraries, and the supervisors of the consumer and subconsumer societies will continue to sleep placidly, their consciences tranquil, thanks to the “efficiency” of their mass communication media.

Fortunately, this is not the only story to be told concerning the ex-president of Ghana, nor is it the
old colonialists, neocolonialists, white minorities of the southern cone, the African bourgeoisie (perpetuated in its role of simple intermediary), European monopolies of "the six" plus "the four," US monopolies, and Sandhurst graduates, civil service functionaries, diplomats with a British accent, and the Ghanian cocoa landowners.

The most important figure in revolutionary Pan-Africanism has sent out roots. His death on April 27, 1972, will prove no more useful to his enemies than his overthrow was on February 24, 1966.

The "return" of Okinawa

On May 15, in Tokyo, the act of transferring the territory of Okinawa to Japan after 27 years of US occupation, took place. Present for the signing of the document were Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and, representing the United States, Vice-President Spiro Agnew. The entire ceremony was marked by the solemnity and protocol usual at these acts, although the authorities hoped to surround it with a forced atmosphere of festivity—which did not prevent the Japanese people's reaction rejecting the terms of a covenant so damaging as to admit the permanence on Okinawa territory of US bases and nuclear armaments. Thus the widely broadcast gesture of "return" by the United States was, in fact, merely a formal transfer of roles and, clearly, a new political maneuver by the cunning guest in the White House, Mr. Nixon, who thus cheats the just demands of the Okinawa population and the most militant sectors in Japan to eliminate foreign troops, military bases and nuclear armaments from its territory. For these reasons it was no surprise that the document did not carry the signatures of the Okinawa deputies and of Riokichi Minabe, mayor of Tokyo and an outstanding opponent of the acceptance of the transfer under the terms granted. On the other hand, in Okinawa, the population received the news with great disgust and, through its mass organizations,